matâ) magnâ albâ distinguendus. Long. tot. 7·5, culm. 0·8, alæ 4·15, caudæ 2·5, tarsi ·65.

There can be no doubt of *I. doerriesi* being distinct from *I. scintilliceps*, on account of its greatly superior size and the large amount of white upon the face, neck, and wing-coverts (which is very conspicuous). I herewith give the measurements of the five specimens of *I. doerriesi* which I have examined, and of the types of *I. scintilliceps* in the collection of Mr. Seebohm :—

I. doerriesi.

	Length. in.	Culmen. in.	Wing. in.
a. ♂	7·5	0·8	4·15
b. ♂	7·5	0·8	4·05
c. ♂	7·5	0·8	4·1
d. ♀	7·5	0·8	4·1
e. ♀	7·5	0·8	4·1

I. scintilliceps.

a. ♂ (type)	6·0	0·67	3·9
b. ♀ (type)	6·0	0·73	3·85

XXXI.—*On a new* Crossoptilon. By Henry J. Elwes.

(Plate XIII.)

Crossoptilon harmani, sp. nov. (Plate XIII.)

Bill horn-colour tinged with red, 1½ inch long from gape, and ¾ inch deep at nostril. Lores and a space surrounding the eye, 2 inches long by 1 inch deep, naked, red. Top of head covered with short velvety blue-black feathers. A band on occiput, chin, and middle of throat, for a space of about 5 inches from the beak, white. Ear-coverts produced, nearly 2 inches long, white. Rest of neck, back, wing-coverts, breast, flanks, and under tail-coverts dark slaty bluish. Upper tail-coverts long, rather greyer than back. Centre of belly white. Primaries and secondaries dark slaty bluish, with purplish reflections. Wing 12 inches long. Tail composed of twenty graduated feathers, the central pair about 18 inches long, the lateral pair about 9 inches, bluish purple, with violet and green reflections on the central four or five pairs. Tarsi strong, 4 inches long, with stout spurs. Middle toe, with claw, 3 inches long. Legs and feet vermilion-red.

Hab. Eastern Tibet, about 150 miles east of Lhasa (*Harman*).

This species resembles the figure of *C. auritum*, Pall., given in Elliot's 'Phasianidæ,' in its general coloration and markings. It may, however, be easily distinguished by the tail—which has no white in the centre of the lateral feathers, and is quite differently coloured. The type of *C. auritum*, according to Elliot, is lost; it is, however, described by Pallas as having eighteen tail-feathers. Mr. Elliot's plate is taken from specimens collected by the Abbé Armand David in the provinces of Shensi and Kokonor, and originally described as *C. cærulescens*, David ('Comptes Rendus, lxx. p. 538, 1870). The figure shows twenty tail-feathers, as is the case with my bird; but whether the species collected by David is really *C. auritum*, Pall., or not, my bird is clearly distinct from both of them, so far as can be ascertained without seeing the specimens themselves.

For this fine species I am indebted to Lieut. Harman, R.E., who has distinguished himself as a surveyor and explorer of the Eastern Himalayas, especially in Sikkim, where he has been employed for some years. When at Darjeeling in December last, I saw the skin of what I at once recognized as a new *Crossoptilon* hanging on the wall of his room. Unfortunately it had never been properly preserved, and was in such a terribly moth-eaten state that the remains, which he kindly presented to me, and which are now in the British Museum, are hardly worth preserving. They have, however, proved sufficient for Mr. Keulemans to make a very accurate drawing, the only fault of which is that the ear-coverts do not seem in the specimen to be so strongly developed as in the figure.

The skin was brought to Mr. Harman by one of his native surveyors, who said that he had procured it 150 miles east of Lhasa, at an elevation of about 6000 feet, where it was found in flocks during winter. This part of Tibet has never been visited by any European or by any of the late Mr. Mandelli's native hunters, and having, as reported, a much milder climate and more luxuriant vegetation than the western parts of Tibet, may be expected to produce a number of remarkable and, as yet, unknown species.

This makes the fifth, or, if *C. tibetanum*, Hodgs., and *C. drouyni*, Verr., should prove to be identical, the fourth species of the genus known; and though it is probable that, as in the genus *Phasianus*, the local races or species of *Crossoptilon* will be eventually found to merge insensibly into each other, yet there is no difficulty in distinguishing them so far as we know at present.

XXXII.—*Note on the Egg of* Casuarius beccarii, *Sclater*.

By A. v. Pelzeln, H.M.B.O.U.

In 'The Ibis,' 1879, p. 376, I published a notice on two specimens of *Casuarius beccarii*, Sclater, living in the Imperial Menagerie at Schönbrunn. Since that time the birds have continued to be in excellent health. They are extremely quarrelsome; and in consequence of their fighting, it became necessary to separate them. In the last days of March, 1881, one of these Cassowaries laid an egg, of course not fecundated, which is now preserved in the Imperial Museum.

As I am not aware that the egg of this species of Cassowary has been described, I here give the following description of it.

The egg is of a regular oval shape, with both ends nearly equal; its length is 5″ 4‴ (142 mm.), the breadth 3″ 4‴ (88 mm.), the circumference of the longer axis 14½″ (365 mm.), and of the shorter axis 10″ 3‴ (270 mm.); the shell is of a pale olive-green, with tubercles of a vivid green colour equally distributed over the whole surface.

This egg differs from the egg of *Casuarius galeatus*, figured by Thienemann (Fortpflanzengesch. Tab. i. f. 1) from a specimen sent by Müller from Ceram, in its much more elongated shape, smaller, more isolated tubercles, and in the vivid green